[THURSDAY, *June* 29, 1769.] [NUMB. 1382.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 23d March, 1769.
Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

TO BE SOLD,

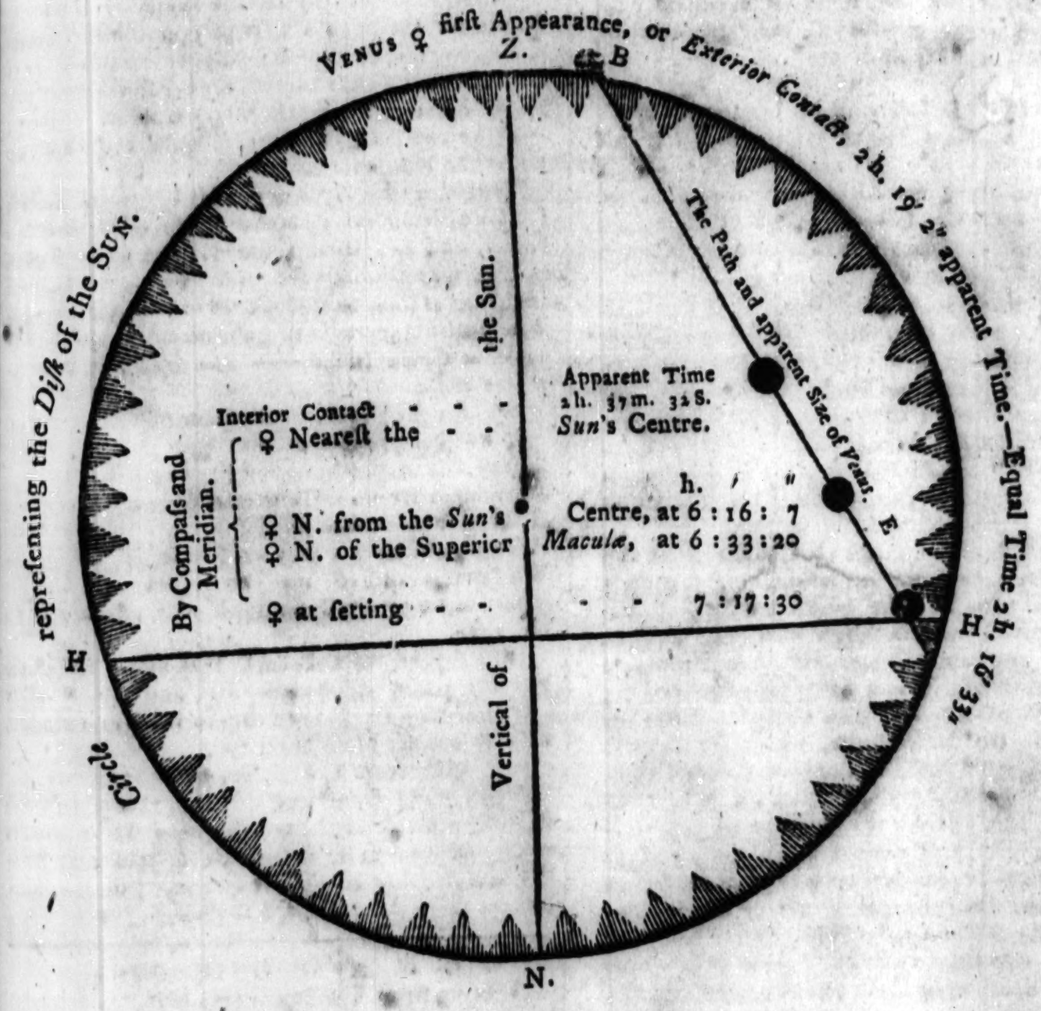
A Parcel of fine white Liverpool SALT, on board the Brig Sally, lying at the New-Dock, by wholeſale and retale, very reaſonable, and Water Meaſure. 79 8z

Mr. HOLT,—SIR,

BY giving the following OBSERVATIONS and DESCRIPTIVE SCHEME of the TRANSIT of VENUS, *June* 3d, 1769, a Place in your next Journal, you will oblige,

New-York, near *King's-College*, *June* 6, 1769.

SIR, your humble Servant,
S. SP. SKINNER.


Venus ♀ firſt Appearance, or Exterior Contact, 2h. 19' 2" apparent Time.—Equal Time 2h. 19' 33"
Z.
B
The Path and apparent Size of Venus.
E
H
Circle repreſenting the Diſk of the Sun.
By Compaſs and Meridian.
Interior Contact - - -
♀ Neareſt the - -
♀♀ N. from the Sun's
♀♀ N. of the Superior
♀ at ſetting - -
Apparent Time
2h. 37m. 32s.
Sun's Centre.
h. ' "
Centre, at 6 : 16 : 7
Maculæ, at 6 : 33 : 20
- - 7 : 17 : 30
Vertical of the Sun.
H
N.

BOSTON,	Latitude	42°	25′
	Longitude	71	30
*NEW-YORK,	Latitude	40	42
	Longitude	74	15
PHILADELPHIA,	Latitude	39	57
	Longitude	75	30

Theſe *Latitudes* and *Longitudes* have hitherto been approved, and are now inſerted for the Curious, to compare *new Obſervations and Calculations*, &c.

Tho' the Tranſit of Venus on the 3d Inſtant was probably obſerved in all Places of Note in America, yet we have ſeen no Accounts of it publiſhed, except from three Places; and by the Diſagreement between thoſe Accounts it appears that ſome of them muſt be erroneous.

They are as follows, viz.

[Note the *Time*, in all the following Accounts, is *the apparent Time*. The Marks over the Figures ſignify as follows, viz. *Ext. Cont.* Exterior Contact of Venus with the Sun. *Int. Cont.* Interior Contact. *Mid. Tr.* Middle of the Tranſit. ♀ *N.* ☉ *Cent.* Venus N of the Sun's Centre. ♀ *ſet*, Venus at ſetting.]

Ext. Cont.	Int. Con.	
h. m. ſ.	h. m. ſ.	
2. 11. 27.	2. 29. 13.	At Philadelphia, Lat. 39. 57. Lon. 75. 18 from Greenwich.

At New-York, - 40. 42. - 74. 15

Mid. Tr.	♀ N. ☉ Cen.	♀ at ſet.	
h. m. ſ.	h. m. ſ.	h. m. ſ.	
2. 19. 2.	2. 37. 32.	- - -	6. 32. 20.	7. 17. 30.	
2. 16. 20.	2. 34. 23.	-	-	-	-	Another Account
2. 16. 35.	2. 34. 34.	5. 26. 29.	6. 43. 45.	7. 20. —	Another Account
2. 31. 27.	2. 46. 46.	—	—	—	—	Newport.

— — Obſervations by Mr. HARPUR, at New-York,

The Sun's Place in the Ecliptic at the Beginning of the Tranſit was 13 Deg. 20 m. and 40 Se. in Gemini, and the Planet's 13 D. 40 m. 39 ſ. in the ſame Conſtellation. Proportion between their apparent Diameters as 31. 76 to 1. The Planet's apparent Motion over the Sun's Diſk, about 4 m. and 2 ſ. an Hour, and its whole Continuance on the Diſk, 6 ½ Hours, that is above an Hour after it was below our Horiſon. In Meaſures of Motion, the Planet's Proceſs on the Sun's Diſk from her firſt Contact to her Egreſs, was nearly 25 Minutes and a Half.

BOSTON, *June* 15, 1769.

On Tueſday laſt a Comittee of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on his Excellency the Governor with the following Meſſage, viz.

May it pleaſe your Exellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have duly conſidered your meſſage of the 31ſt of May and are ſorry to find your Excellency declaring, that you "Have no authority over his Majeſty's ſhips in this Port, or his troops within this town; and that you can give no orders for the removal of the ſame."

We clearly hold, that the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, to whom we have, and ever ſhall bear, and ſince the convening this preſent Aſſembly we have ſworn, true and faithful allegiance, is the ſupreme executive power through all the parts of the Britiſh Empire: And we are humbly of opinion, that within the limits of this colony and juriſdiction, your Excellency is the King's Lieutenant, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in as full and ample a manner, as is the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, or any other his Majeſty's Lieutenants in the dominions to the realm of *Great-Britain* appertaining.

From hence we think it indubitably follows, that all Officers, civil and military, within this colony, are ſubject to the order, direction and controul of your Excellency, ſo far at leaſt as is neceſſary for the ſafety of the people, and the ſecurity of the privilege of this Houſe, as they are to the King's Majeſty within the realm. And tho' we admit, that peace and war are in the King's hand, and that it is an indiſputable part of the royal prerogative, neceſſary for the preſervation of the commom-wealth, as all other well-grounded prerogative powers are, That to deſtine the fleets, and march the armies of the ſtate to any part of the world, where they may be neceſſary for the defence and preſervation of the ſociety, belongs to the crown; yet it is impoſſible to believe, that a military power or a ſtanding army, procured and ſtationed here in conſequence of miſrepreſentations of the duty and loyalty of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the province, and ſuddenly quartered not only contrary to act of Parliament, and to every principle of reaſon, juſtice and equity, but accompanied with every mark of contempt, reproach and inſult, to as brave and loyal a people as ever ſerved a Prince, can be uncontroulable by the ſupreme executive of the province; which, within the limits of the ſame, is the juſt and full Repreſentative of the ſupreme executive of the whole empire.

It is well known, that it is no uncommon thing for diſturbances to happen in populous cities; and ſuch as have unfortunately taken place in this province, have been greatly miſrepreſented: We have not only been told of, but all parts of the empire have been alarmed with, apprehenſions of danger to his Majeſty's government in *North-America* in general, and in this province in particular, by reaſon of the moſt exaggerated accounts of certain diſturbances which however have in every inſtance been far very far, from being carried to that atrocious and alarming length to which many have been in *Britain*, at the very gates of the palace and even in the royal preſence.

It is moſt certain, that every ſubject has a right, to have the rules of his duty, obedience and allegiance clearly defined and determined: Hence it may be inferred, that very miſerable is the ſervitude of thoſe, who know not, whether they are ſubject to an abſolute power, civil or military, or both, as may moſt effectually proſper the machinations and fulfil the purpoſes of deſpotiſm.

It muſt be obvious to juriſts, and to every man endued with an ordinary underſtanding, that the doctrine your Excellency has been pleaſed to advance, in your anſwer to the meſſage of the Houſe, involves us in that ſtate which is called by the learned, *imperium in imperio*; or at leaſt eſtabliſhes a military power here, uncontroulable by any civil authority in the province.

It has been publickly ſaid, that the military power is become neceſſary in this colony, to aid and ſupport civil government; for which we have no leſs authority than the reſolutions of the two houſes of parliament, and the declaration of one of his Majeſty's principal Secretary's of ſtate: The uſe of the

military power to enforce the execution of the laws, is, in the opinion of this houſe, inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of a free conſtitution, and the very nature of government. Nor can there be any neceſſity for it; for the body of the people, the *poſſe Commitatus* will always aid the magiſtrate in the execution of ſuch laws as ought to be executed. The very ſuppoſition of an unwillingneſs in the people in general, that a law ſhould be executed, carries with it the ſtrongeſt preſumption that it is an unjuſt law; at leaſt, that it is unſalutary. It cannot be their law, for by the nature of a free conſtitution, the people muſt conſent to laws, before they can be obliged in conſcience to obey them. In truth, no law, however grievous, has been oppoſed in the execution of it in this province; and yet a military power is ſent here purpoſely to aid in the execution of the laws: And what adds to the injuſtice of thoſe who procured this armament, is, that it was procured at the very time when the people were dutifully ſupplicating the throne for the redreſs of grievances, occaſioned by acts of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America. We think we can infer from your Excellency's declaration, that this military force is uncontroulable by any authority in the province: It is then a power without any check here, and therefore it is ſo far abſolute. An abſolute power which has the ſword conſtantly in its hand, may exerciſe a rigorous ſeverity whenever it pleaſes.—What privilege, what ſecurity is then left to this Houſe, whoſe very exiſtence to any purpoſe, depends upon its privilege and ſecurity!—— Nothing remains in ſuch a ſtate, if no redreſs can be had from the King's Lieutenant in the province, but that the oppreſſed people unite in laying their fervent and humble petition before their gracious ſovereign.

On Wedneſday Morning his Excellency the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the Houſe by the Secretary; but the Houſe having adjourned to this morning; the Secretary then delivered the ſame, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

NOtwithſtanding the doubts and difficulties which you have expreſſed to me in your meſſage of yeſterday: It is certain that I have no authority to give orders for the removal of the King's ſhips out of the harbour, or his troops out of the town: Whoever is acquainted with the arrangement of the commands in America, which are all derived from the ſame King, knows that it is ſo.

I am ſorry that this queſtion ſhould cauſe the non activity of the aſſembly for an entire fortnight; the expence of which has already coſt the province upwards of five hundred pounds lawful; and is for what I can ſee, ſtill increaſing; beſides the inconvenience accruing to perſons attending the General Court for buſineſs, which falls harder upon them as individuals, than expences generally diſperſed among the people.

I cannot ſit ſtill and ſee ſuch a waſte of time and treaſure to no purpoſe. If therefore you ſtill continue of the opinion, "That the keeping an armed force in this town and within its harbour is a breach of privilege, and inconſiſtent with that freedom with which you have a right to deliberate, conſult and determine," I muſt apply ſuch remedy as is in my power to remove this difficulty; and the only means I have, are to move the General Court to a place where it cannot operate.

It is an indifferent thing to me where the General Court is held: I know not that it is neceſſarily confined to any town; that town ſeems to me to be the moſt proper for it, where the buſineſs can be moſt conveniently, eaſily, and readily done: And as it is apparent from your own reſolutions, and a fortnight's experience that you do not think that this is, at this time, a proper town for the General Court to ſit in. I ſhall remove it to Cambridge, againſt which place no objection that I know of can be formed.

Province Houſe, } FRA. BERNARD.
June 15th, 1769. }

The Secretary then, by order of the Governor, adjourned the Court to Harvard College, in Cambridge, to Friday the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock beforenoon.

We are aſſured, that the order for Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. to return to England is expreſſed to attend the King as Governor, to report to him the preſent ſtate of the province; that it contains directions for the adminiſtration of the government *during his abſence*; and that there is no intimation of any intention at preſent of ſuperſeding his commiſſion. We hear he propoſes to embark about the end of July.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

IN the Maſſa. Gazette of Thurſday laſt, we are "aſſured that the Order for Sir F. B——d is expreſſed to be to attend the King as G——, to report the State of the P——ce:" We ſhall not at preſent diſpute the Fact; for admitting it to be ſtrictly true, Does it follow from thence that the Miniſtry and Parliament have determined not to call him to Account for his paſt Conduct? eſpecially as we are told that Lord H—— begins to ſqueak; and when one of the Pack begins, it is very probable ſome of the reſt may follow, 'till they all join in full Cry.——Perhaps his E——y is tired of committing his Miſrepreſentations to Writing, leſt they ſhould hereafter appear as ſwift Witneſſes againſt him, but intends to infuſe his Poiſon in a ſurer Way. —Perhaps the above Intimation is one of his old Jeſuitical Shifts, in order to obtain an Addition to the Fortune he has already accumulated by this Province.—Perhaps it may be intended to preſerve the ſmall Remains of Importance, of which in the Eſtimation of a few dependent Wretches, he is yet poſſeſſed. We make no Queſtion but that "the Adminiſtration of Government will be provided for during his Abſence," tho' to his great Mortification; and what muſt add double Force to his Chagrin at being removed from his M——'s Service is, that in all Probability he will be ſucceeded by as good a Man as himſelf. If there is no "Intimation in his Orders of a Deſign to ſuperſede him," yet we have it from good Authority, that he will never return to this Place as G——r again. The ſooner he embarks the better; and we only wiſh that in Tenderneſs to the Colonies, and from a Regard to the Honour of the Britiſh Nation, this Land may never hereafter be curs'd with a deſpicable avaricious, and arbitrary G——r.

LEGION.

Saturday laſt ended the Trial of the Perſons charged with the Murder of Lieut. Panton, when a Decree was given in, *Juſtifiable Homicide*, and the Priſoners ſet at Liberty.

The Sheriff of this county went on board his Majeſty's Ship Roſe, and arreſted Mr. Peacock, a midſhipman on board ſaid ſhip, in an action of damages, for firing upon, and wounding in the arm, one of the acceſſaries charged with the murder of Lieut. Panton, to which Mr. Peacock gave bail in the ſum of £. 300 lawful money.

We hear at the Quarterly Meeting of a Fire-Society in this Town laſt Week, a Member who had imported Goods contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants was expell'd.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, June 21, 1769.

Tueſday laſt a Committee of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled at Cambridge, there waited on his Excellency the Governor with the following Meſſage; being a Reply to his Excellency's Anſwer to their Meſſage of the 13th Inſtant, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS you have not thought proper in your Reply to the Meſſage of this Houſe, of the 13th Inſt. to throw any Light on the Subject, or invalidate the Principles we therein advanced, your Excellency will allow us to conclude, that thoſe Principles were well grounded, and that there is no Reaſon for us to alter our Sentiments on this intereſting Point.

You are pleaſed to intimate that much Time and Treaſure has been ſpent in determining a merely ſpeculative Queſtion: The Houſe regard a ſtanding Army poſted within the Province in a Time of the moſt profound Peace, and uncontroulable by any Authority in it, as a dangerous Innovation; and a Guard of Soldiers with Cannon planted at the Doors of the State-Houſe, while the General Aſſembly was there held, as the moſt pointed Inſult ever offered to a free People, and its whole Legiſlative. This, Sir, and not the Queſtion of your Excellency's Authority to remove His Majeſty's Ships out of the Harbour, or his Troops out of the Town of *Boſton*, was the principal Cauſe of the "Non-activity of the Aſſembly." Had your Excellency felt for the Aſſembly and the People over whom you preſide, even though you had ſuppoſed yourſelf not properly authorized, you would have employed your Influence, at leaſt, for the Removal of this Grievance; eſpecially as His Majeſty's Council, as well as this Houſe, had before expreſſed to your Excellency their juſt Indignation at ſo unprecedented an Affront. But inſtead of the leaſt Abatement of this Military Parade, the General Aſſembly has been made to give Way to an armed Force: As the only Means in your Power to remove the Difficulty we juſtly complained of, your Excellency has ordered a Removal of the General Aſſembly itſelf, from its ancient Seat and the Place where the public Buſineſs has generally been done with the greateſt Convenience, Eaſe and Diſpatch.—It is with Pain that we are obliged here to obſerve, that the very Night after this Adjournment was made, the Cannon were removed from the Court Houſe, as though it had been deſigned, that ſo ſmall a Circumſtance of Regard ſhould not be paid to the Aſſembly, when convened by the Royal Authority, and for His Majeſty's Service in the Colony.

You are pleaſed to paſs a Cenſure upon this Houſe, in ſaying that, "you cannot ſit ſtill and ſee ſuch a Waſte of Time and Treaſure to no Purpoſe."—Thoſe alone are anſwerable for any Expence of Time and Treaſure on this Occaſion, who have brought us into ſuch a Situation, as has hitherto rendered our proceeding to Buſineſs incompatable with the Dignity, as well as the Freedom of this Houſe.—No Time can better be employed than in the Preſervation of the Rights derived from the Britiſh Conſtitution, and inſiſting upon Points which, though your Excellency may conſider as non-eſſential, we eſteem its beſt Bulwarks.—No Treaſure can be better expended than in ſecuring that true Old Engliſh Liberty, which gives a Reliſh to every other Enjoyment. Theſe we have the Satisfaction to believe are the Sentiments of our Conſtituents, to whom alone we are accountable how we apply their Treaſure: And we are fully perſuaded, from what we have already heard, that, notwithſtanding the apparent Deſign of your Meſſage to prejudice their Minds againſt us, what your Excellency is pleaſed to call our "Non-activity," will receive their Approbation, rather than their Cenſure; for an entire Fortnight ſpent in Silence, or a much longer Time, cannot be diſpleaſing to them, while Buſineſs could not be even entered upon, but at the Expence of *their* Rights and Liberties, and the Privilege of this Houſe.

On Monday laſt a Committee was choſen in the Houſe to go to the Board, for any Letters or Papers they had received ſince the ſitting of the laſt General Aſſembly; and on Tueſday, the Board ſent to the Houſe the Copies of ſeveral Letters from his Excellency the Governor, and the Copy of one from General Gage, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough (which Copies the Board received ſometime ſince from England); together with two Letters from the Council to the Earl of Hillſborough, in Vindication of their own Character, and the People of the Province.

On Monday laſt the Houſe choſe a Committee to conſider the State of the Province, and to inquire into the public Grievances: Yeſterday the ſaid Committee reported divers RESOLVES & PROTESTS *which were ordered to be entered upon the Journals of the Houſe, previous to their Proceeding on Buſineſs.* [The Copies of ſaid Reſolves are not come to Hand.] *Afterwards the Houſe proceeded to chooſe ſeveral Committees on divers Affairs.*

BOSTON,

June 22. On Friday laſt the cannon at the Main Guard of the King's Troops oppoſite the Court-houſe, were removed, and ſhipped on board one of the cutters, as were alſo the other ſtores belonging to the detachment of the royal train of artillery——the company have ſince embarked, and are ſailed for Halifax.

Yeſterday the 65th regiment began to embark from Caſtle-Iſland, on board ſeveral of his Majeſty's veſſels, and are to ſail for Halifax; the Rippon man of war will ſail the ſame time.——The 64th regiment is ſoon to embark for the ſame place.——The 29th regiment is to go from town, to the barracks at Caſtle-Iſland.——The 14th Regiment remains here.

Sunday the Beaver man of war ſailed from hence.

It has been reported, that ſeveral merchants of Salem and Marblehead have received Letters from a principal Houſe in Bilboa, cautioning them from ſending any veſſels with fiſh, as it was thought there would be a war with France in June;—We have enquired into the report, and find the letters were received a month ago, and are of an old date.

The reports of a French fleet of ten ſail of the line being ſeen off Louiſbourg, and ſundry other extraordinary reports relating to them and Halifax, we can find no foundation for.

HALIFAX, May 25.

They write from Louiſbourgh, that the diſtreſs of that place ſince the troops were withdrawn, is really difficult to be deſcribed; ſeveral poor families in a ſtarving condition, and many of the inhabitants daily deſerting the town.

LONDON, *May* 4.

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "advices being received that a neighbouring power of Poland had aſſembled an Army of 40,000 men upon the frontiers, the Porte demanded of the miniſter from that Crown, with what view his court had poſted that army? And as he has not given ſatisfaction on the ſubject, it is ſignified to him that he muſt give a poſitive Anſwer, ſince it greatly behoves the Grand Signior to know what to do in that reſpect."

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25.

Laſt Saturday his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of North-Carolina, and his Lady, arrived at the Palace in this City, on a Viſit to his Excellency Lord Botetourt, and we hear they propoſe ſtaying ſome Time with his Lordſhip. The ſame Day Joſeph Hewes and Edmund Fanning, Eſqrs, and Mr. Edwards, Secretary to his Excellency, arrived here; and, we are told, his Excellency Robert Eden, Eſq; Governor of Maryland, is expected here in a ſhort Time.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated 1, 1769.

"The Report of a Mooriſh War ſeems rather a Scheme of the Inſurers; what gave Riſe to it was the Arrival of a Frigate at Gibraltar, from England, with a Preſent to the Emperor; which, underſtand, is to be accompanied with a ſpirited Meſſage from the Government."

They write from Boſton, that on the Arrival of the Virginia Reſolves, Joy and Gladneſs was painted in the Countenances of all the Friends to Liberty, who "anger" GOOD "of their Effects." "The brave Virginians" is a Toaſt in the beſt Companies throughout all the New-England Provinces, where the People bear them the moſt affectionate Regard.

NEW-YORK, *June* 26, 1769.

MR. HOLT,

SIR,

By printing the following in your next Thurſday's Paper, you'll oblige one of your conſtant Readers.

WHereas by a Piece, publiſhed in your paper of laſt Thurſday; which again made its Appearance this Day, in the New-York Gazette it appears, that an Opinion prevails in England, among the Enemies of our Liberty, that the American Ladies, thro' an inordinate attachment to European Superfluities; will not be poſſeſs'd of a ſufficient Share of Virtue to diſcontinue their Uſe, under our preſent unconſtitutional Impoſitions: And thereupon vainly imagine, that the patriotic Reſolution, ſubſiſting among the Merchants and Traders, in different Colonies on the Continent, will thereby fail of its deſired Succeſs.——As a real Friend to the Ladies, whoſe Characters, as Advocates for their diſtreſſed Country, is not a little, tho' I may venture to ſay very unjuſtly degraded: I would ſuggeſt a Thought, which if carried into Execution, will effectually ſecure them from ſuch future malicious and vague Conjectures. The Method I would propoſe to their Conſideration is, that the married Ladies, unite in one general Agreement, that they will reſpectively uſe their Influence (which is not a little) with their Huſbands; not to reſcind from that noble Reſolution of Non Importation, now ſubſiſting among them. And that they will not only recommend it within the reſpective Spheres of their Acquaintance, but will likewiſe enforce it by their own Example, of quitting the Uſe of thoſe Tinſels Gewgaws, and exuberant Fineries, which coſts their Huſbands much Toil in the Acquiſition, and a ſerious Sum of Money in the uſing. And with Reſpect to the young Ladies, what could poſſibly reflect a more laſting Honour upon their Memories, than nobly to reject every Overture of Love, that may be made by Perſons, who may diſcover by their Conduct, that their Love to their Country when put in contraſt with private Intereſt, bears no kind of proportion? Such a Deportment might indeed tend to lengthen out, the tedious & irkſome State of Celibacy, and Procraſtinate, that conjugal Felicity, peculiar to the connubial Relation, but ſuch Inſtances of Female Heroiſm, would afford a ſtriking and inconteſtible Evidence, that the moſt refin'd Terreſtrial Enjoyments, are held in their Eſtimation, and ought to be conſidered in no other Light than as ſubſervient to the public Good. This Meaſure is humbly propoſed, as an infalliable Method of teſtifying their Firmneſs in the glorious cauſe of Liberty. A. B.

MR. HOLT,

SIR,

ON peruſing ſome old Engliſh Papers, the following Piece came in my Way, and on my reading it a ſecond Time, I judged it could not be improper to have it inſerted in your next Thurſday's uſeful Journal, under the New-York Head, which be pleaſed to have done,—It may poſſibly be the Means of conveying a uſeful Hint to many good Men in this Province, who greatly need the like Rules——probably the ſame Reaſons may anſwer here (for ſimilar Rules) which were given to their Lordſhip's the Judges in England, when theſe Rules were requeſted made, and entered into there. ——I am your conſtant Reader, A. B.

New-York, June 27, 1769.

London, Thurſday the 25*th June*, 1769.

To the Printer of the GAZETTEER.

THERE was a Rule made by all the Judges of the Courts in Weſtminſter Hall. Hil. 14. Geo. II. That a Liſt of the Cauſes entered for Trial at Niſi Prius, ſhould be made by the Marſhal and fixed up in ſome public Place in the Court, and there to remain during the whole Time of the Aſſizes. The Intent or Deſign is too obvious to mention: on the Circuit this Rule is ſtrictly obſerved: But in London and Middleſex, where the ſame Reaſon ſubſiſts for the ſame Practice, it is diſuſed or probably it was never in Uſe at all—which is unaccountable and almoſt incredible, more eſpecially, as the Court of Chancery as well at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, as at the Rolls, have Liſts of the Cauſes, and Proceedings fixed up in Court, and any Cauſe which is heard or adjourned, very carefully mark'd off: Which gives infinite Satisfaction to the Suitors, &c. Now as many wiſe and good Regulations have taken Place from Hints given in the public Papers, if you publiſh this, who knows but their Lordſhips the Judges may make a new Rule, or explain and extend the old one, ſo that the Suitors of London and Middleſex, may ſtand on the ſame Footing with their Fellow Subjects in the Country, which will greatly oblige MANY.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Extract of Letter from Philadelphia, June 27.

"A Ship from Briſtol, is arrived in Maryland, by which we have the following Letter from a Gentleman to a Merchant in this City, dated Briſtol, April 17th.

"I find ſome People here are evading the Reſolution of your Merchants. Large Quantities of Goods now are ſhipping for Maryland, which are intended for your Place and New-York."

We ſhall keep a good Look-out for theſe Goods.

The Merchants, &c. of Maryland had a large Meeting at Annapolis the 20th Inſt. when they agreed upon the Stoppage of Goods from England.——And our late Proceeding with a Violator of the Agreement, may ſhow what any one might expect here, that ſhould attempt it for the future. We hear there have lately been large Importations of Britiſh Goods into Rhode-Iſland, with Intent to take an Advantage of the Siſter Colonies.——We ſhall be upon our Guard againſt them in this Province, and we doubt not, there are a ſufficient Number even in that Government, who will properly reſent the Conduct of theſe domeſtic Enemies, ſo that the Evil will probably at laſt fall upon the heads of the Contrivers of it.

On Friday Morning, near the Outer Barracks, was review'd by his Excellency the General, the 16th Regiment commanded by Col. Templar. The Dexterity and Eactneſs with which they went thro' the military Exerciſes, gave great pleaſure to the Spectators, among whom were a great Number Military and other Gentlemen.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated June 19.

"We have a ſtrong Report, that a French Fleet have been ſeen on the Coaſt.—Perhaps either Quebec or Halifax may be their Deſtination. The 65th Regiment embarks To-Morrow for the laſt Place, and the 64th is ſoon to follow. Our Aſſembly have now been ſitting near three Weeks, and have yet done nothing."—They are now adjourned to Cambridge, where beſides that they are not inſulted by the Appearance of a Military Force, they manifeſt their Adherence to their conſtitutional Rights, and do not even in Appearance acquieſce under the degrading Incroachments that have been made upon them.

Yeſterday Major ROGERS arrived here from Montreal.

Extract from General Orders, New-York, May 8.

THE Court is of Opinion, That Major Robert Rogers is not guilty of any one of the Articles laid to his Charge; and therefore doth acquit him of the ſame.

His Majeſty is pleaſed to approve the Opinion of the Court, in acquitting the ſaid Major Robert Rogers of each of the ſaid Articles of Charge, and to order that he be releaſed from his Confinement.

At the ſame Time it appears to his Majeſty, that there was great Reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid Major Robert Rogers entertaining an improper and dangerous Correſpondence; which Suſpicion, the Account afterwards given of his meditating an Eſcape, tended to confirm.

RICHARD, MAITLAND. D. A. G.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1769.

To the PUBLIC,

AS I have juſtly incurred The Reſentment of my Fellow Citizens, from my Behaviour, as ſet forth in an Advertiſement *Of great Importance to the Public*; I beg Leave to implore the Pardon of the Public, aſſuring them that I am truly ſorry for the Part I have acted; declare and promiſe that I never will again attempt an Act contrary to the true Intereſt and Reſolutions of a People zealous in the Cauſe of *Virtue* and *Liberty*; and by my future Conduct, not only convince them of my Contrition, but make it my whole Study to maintain inviolate the Reſolutions they have entered into,——beſeeching the Public in general to believe me,

Their ready devoted, and moſt
Obedient Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

I Alſo declare, That the Goods were returned back to Philadelphia by the Stage laſt Monday, and that a Certificate of the ſame ſhall be produced to the Public.

The laſt three Lines } ELIAS DESBROSSES.
ſworn to before me, }

AT the ſame Time that it muſt afford great Satisfaction to every Friend of the American Colonies, to obſerve with what Indignation and Ahhorrence every Perſon in this Colony in particular would be treated, who ſhould preſume willfully and perſonally to counteract the Agreement entered into for their common Preſervation; it muſt alſo give them Pleaſure to know how cautious and fearful Individuals are of incurring the Cenſure of the Public.——

Mr. Peter Clopper, Merchant of this City, whoſe Zeal for promoting the good of his Country, has never been called in Queſtion, happening about a Fortnight ago to be at Philadelphia on Buſineſs of Importance, purchaſed there principally for the Uſe of his Family, one Piece of Callico, two Pieces of coloured, and one Piece of black Perſian, without adverting that the doing ſo was contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, which himſelf had ſubſcribed, amongſt the firſt in this City; But finding on Recollection that he had infringed it, he immediately put up the Goods and ſent them back again to Philadelphia, and of his own accord and mere Motion, came to the Committee of Inſpection into the Importation of Goods, and gave this frank Information againſt himſelf; which had otherwiſe in all Probability never come to Light.

As therefore it appears to the Committee an involuntary Tranſaction, they conceive it ought not to be imputed to him as a Crime, but that he is rather intitled to the Favour of the Committee for his candid Behaviour.

Cuſtom-House, New-York, *Inward Entries.*

Brig Experiment, Hamilton, from Cadiz; Succeſs, Baſtard, Newfoundland; Sloop Heſter, Lowndes, St. Croix; Richmond, Aſhworth, Coracoa; Fanning, Hoſmer, and Joſiah, Wells, Jamaica; Elizabeth, Arnold, Grenades; Charlotte, Bayne, Barbadoes; Defiance, Peck; and Defiance Buck North-Carolina; Endeavour, Ellis, Virginia.

Outward.—*Brig Hibernia, Henry, for Dover; Speedwell, Palmer, Liverpool; Sally, Jouncey, Jamaica; Sloop Richard, Quill, Hull; Catherine, Muzrine, Penſacola; Sally, Schermerhorne, South-Carolina; Elizabeth, Arnold, Rhode-Iſland; Charlotte, Baſſett, North-Carolina; Schooner Induſtry, Dauſon, Grenades; Polly, Amery, Turkola; Polly, Newton, New-Providence.*

Cleared.—*Ship Robert, Ruſſel, Dover; Veſtal, Channel; and Sloop Sally and Deborah, Wood, to Newfoundland; Stratford, Calder, Dublin; William and Elizabeth, Lecroix, St. Lucia; Harlequin, Lewis, Antigua; Induſtry, Roſe, Honduras; Speedwell, Smith, Boſton; Speedwell, Harper, Falmouth, R. F. Elizabeth, Terry, and Schooner Dorothy, Johnſon, Curacoa; Joſiah, Wells, North-Carolina; Seaflower, Cox, Rhode-Iſland; Bobbing Joan, Cuſhi, Virginia; Brig Hero, Goodwin, Jamaica; Liberty, Andrews, Cadiz.*

TO BE SOLD, BY
HAYMAN LEVY,
In BAYARD-STREET,

A Fine Parcel of pick'd Beaver,
Raccoon and Muſquaſh; Deer Leather both Indian dreſſed and in the Hair, &c &c. &c. 82 85

To be ſold at public Vendue,
On Friday the 7th of July next,
At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe;

ONE equal Tenth undivided Part of HORN-ISLAND, in the Province of Weſt-Florida, with one equal Tenth undivided Part of all the Cattle on ſaid Iſland. 82 85

VAUX-HALL GARDEN.
On Friday the 30th, of June, 1769, will be preſented,
A CONCERT
Of Vocal and Inſtrumental
MUSIC,
The Vocal Parts by Mr. Woolls, and Miſs Hallam.
ACT I.
By particular Deſire,——BLACK SLOVEN, by Mr. Woolls,
Ye Men of GAZA, (from Handel) by Miſs Hallam.
ACT II.
Bleſt as the Immortal Gods is he, by Mr. Woolls.
Fair Aurora (Duet from Artaxerxes)
By Mr Woolls and Miſs Hallam.
The Concert to begin at Half an Hour after ſeven o'Clock.
☞ Tickets to be had at the Door at 2 s. each.
N. B. As Mr. FRANCIS's Succeſs will entirely depend upon the Approbation of the Public, they may be aſſured that as it is his Intereſt, ſo it will be his Study to conduct his Entertainments, in ſuch a Manner as to give univerſal Satisfaction.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.
At the Theatre, in John-Street, this Evening, being the 29th June,——For that Night only,
Mr. HENRY
Will deliver a moral, ſatirical, and entertaining *Lecture*, on
HEARTS,
(Being the firſt Time of its Exhibition in America)
The Original Prologue, by Mr. HENRY.
With Entertainments, viz. End of the Lecture,
HIPPESLY's *Drunken Man.*
Between the different Parts of the Lecture; *The Prince unable*, from Alexander's Feaſt.——*Let me Wander*, from Handel's Allegro de Penſeroſo. And, *Come ever Smiling Liberty*, will be ſung by Miſs M. STORER.
By DESIRE,
To conclude with a few Pantomime Scenes, *call'd*,
HARLEQUIN's FROLICK.
N. B. As ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen, have complain'd of the late Hours of the Theatre; in order to endeavour at making the Entertainment as agreeable as poſſible, the Lecture will begin preciſely at 8 o'Clock, and to be over by half after Ten; for which Intention the Audience may depend there will be no Delay between the different Parts.
☞ Places in the Boxes, and Tickets to be had as uſual, and of Mr. Henry.——Boxes 6 s. Pit 4 s. Gallery, 2 s.

THE MOST VIOLENT
TOOTH ACH,
Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,
(No CURE No PAY)
BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate Eaſe in the Tooth Ach, and cures all Diſorders whatever in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days uſing will faſten the Teeth if ever ſo looſe, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewiſe preſerves the Teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from becoming worſe, and takes off all diſagreeable Smells from the Breath, and cauſes a large Diſcharge of all ſcorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which deſtroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the Ear, and is an abſolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever ſo violent; and likewiſe cures the moſt violent rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and ſold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for uſing it, at Mrs. Buſkirks, the Corner of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentiſt and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and diſplaces all ſuperfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greateſt Eaſe and Safety, and makes and ſets in artificial Teeth from one ſingle Tooth to a whole Set, in ſo nice a Manner that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of loſing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Diſpatch and Secrecy, and in ſuch a Manner as to be of real Uſe, Ornament, and Service for many Years, without giving the leaſt Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Caſe, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.
N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis every Morning from eight to ten. 81—

To be ſold at Public Vendue,
At the Court-Houſe in the Town of Goſhen, in Orange-County, on Thurſday the 10*th Day of Auguſt next;*
SUNDRY Parcels of Land in the ſaid Town of Goſhen, belonging to the Eſtate of Col. Samuel Gale, deceaſed, to wit, Lot No. 30, containing 80 Acres; part of the Lots 7 and 24; the Lot No. 24 in the Weſt Diviſion of the ſaid Town, containing 71 Acres and Part of the Lot No. 26; and alſo 31½ Acres in the ſaid Town. The above Lands are very well ſituated and not far from the Goſhen Meeting and Court-Houſe.——They have been improved for many Years, and have a large Quantity of good Meadow already cleared, ſufficiently watered, wooded, &c.—For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Gale, Eſq; in Goſhen. 82 89

POETS CORNER.

MR. Bennet, a young Surgeon in Yorkſhire, had long loved, and was to have been married to Miſs Worſfold, a very accompliſhed lady, who determined a ſhort time ſince to be inoculated for the ſmall-pox, and choſe her lover to perform the operation, which ſucceeded ſo ill that ſhe ſunk under the diſeaſe in a few days, and Mr. Bennet broke his heart with grief immediately after.

This affecting circumſtance gave birth to the following

ELEGY.

Under the covert of this yew-tree's ſhade,
The laſt retreat of infamy and pride,
Stol'n from their ſorrows are two lovers laid,
Whom fate had link'd, and whom their ſtars allied.
Death ſtrove in vain to part the loyal pair,
Their mingling aſhes prov'd his aim unjuſt,
Their love, their reliques, and his griefs declare,
Tho' theſe be o're, thoſe mould'ring into duſt.
Short was their tide of earthly bliſs decreed,
An envious hoar-froſt nipped their budding joys;
Peace to their mem'ries, and be their's the meed
Our hope ſequeſters for them in the ſkies.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome Chariot, the Box made to take off occaſionally, with Harneſs for four Horſes: Inquire of Meſſrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE. 81—

SEVERAL Gentlemen having deſired, that the Pieces originally publiſh'd in the Philadelphia News-Papers, entitled the ANATOMIST; with the ſeveral Replies that came out to particular Parts of them, ſhould be printed ſeparately, ſo as to be bound together: Notice is hereby given, that they are now finiſhed in that Manner, ready for Delivery, and may be had either ſeparately, or bound in the ſecond Volume of the Whig.

Found laſt Saturday Morning on Rotten-Row,

A Parcel of Jerſey Bills;—whoever has loſt them and can prove their Property, may have them again, by applying to THOMAS FISHER, living oppoſite the Oſwego Market. *June* 22. 81 84

IN Purſuance of an Order of Nicholas De Lavergne, and Henry Van Denburgh, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas, in and for the County of Dutcheſs, upon the Petition of Peter Fauconier Valleau, of the ſaid County, Blackſmith, and ſundry of his Creditors, in order to obtain his diſcharge, agreeable to an Act of the Preſident, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Colony, made and paſſed in the firſt Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, Entitled an Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, and alſo of two other ſubſequent Acts of the ſaid Colony, the one Entitled an Act, to continue an Act, Entitled an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto, and the other Entitled an Act more effectually to ſecure to Creditors, the Benefits intended by the Act, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The ſaid Judges do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid Peter Fauconier Valleau, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, at the Court Houſe at Poughkeepſie, in the County of Dutcheſs aforeſaid, on or before the third day of July next, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Peter Fauconier Valleau, ſhould not be made to Lucas Lazier, of the County of Dutcheſs aforeſaid and he the ſaid Peter Fauconier Valleau be thereupon diſcharged from his Impriſonment, according to the Directions of the ſaid Acts.

WHereas the unhappy Behaviour of Mary my Wife, formerly Mary Smith, Widow, has obliged me to live ſeparate from her, and gives me Reaſon to apprehend ſhe may run me in Debt; Theſe are therefore to deſire that no Perſon will harbour, entertain or truſt her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. JOHN BROWN,
81 84 of New-York, Boatman.

To be ſold at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday the 4th July next, viz.

THE whole of the real Eſtate of Henry Cuyler, deceaſed, conſiſting of the following Houſes and Lots of Land.

The Houſe and Lot in which he lived, now in the Poſſeſſion of William Hawxhurſt.

Several Houſes, Store Houſes and Lots, with the Wharf oppoſite the Dwelling Houſe, in the Poſſeſſion of Wm. Hawxhurſt; a Tract of Land in the Oblong, No. 53, containing 500 Acres; a ſmall Lot of Land in the Town of Hackenſack; ſeveral Lots of Land in the Great or Hardenbergh Patent: For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcribers, Executors to the deceaſed; Who deſire all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate, to pay the ſame without further Notice, to Abraham Cuyler, and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to ſend in their Accounts to Abraham Cuyler, at the Houſe of Jane Cuyler, in King-Street.

HENRY CUYLER,
80 83 ABRAHAM CUYLER.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

WE hear ſome Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publiſhing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Priſon in London.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD, AT
JOHN APPLEGATE's Vendue Houſe,

at the Old Slip, to the higheſt Bidder, the following Articles, and to continue from Day to Day, until all are ſold;

YARD wide and ¾ Iriſh linens
Yard wide ¼ and ¾ check
Furniture and apron checks
Dowlas
Printed callicoes and cottons
Scotch handkerchiefs
Men's thread, cotton and worſted hoſe
2, 3 and 4 thread breeches patterns
Broad-cloths of different colours
Men's ſhoes
Women's ſatin & brocade do.
Whittell's beſt rappee ſnuff in lead boxes
Snuff in bladders
Engliſh and French books
Iron kettles
Wool cards
Tea cheſts

Watches and ſilver buckles, with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by Hugh Gaine, *Printer, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, (Price 5s. 6d.)*

THE
APPEAL DEFENDED;
OR
The propoſed AMERICAN EPISCOPATE
VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Miſrepreſentations of Dr. Chauncey, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are ſome Spirits in the World, who, unleſs they are in actual Poſſeſſion of Deſpotiſm themſelves, are daily haunted with the Apprehenſion of being ſubject to it in others; and who ſeem to ſpeak and act under the ſtrange Perſuaſion, that every Thing ſhort of Perſecution againſt what they diſlike, muſt terminate in the Perſecution of themſelves."

WHEREAS Gerardus Groeſbeck and Abraham Ten Broeck, did make and with their Hands ſubſcribe a certain Writing bearing Date the twentieth Day of February, Anno Domini, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine; and publiſhed the ſame twelve Weeks ſucceſſively, in Hugh Gaine's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury; and in James Parker's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette or the Weekly Poſt-Boy, two of the Public News Papers of this Colony: Which ſaid Writing was, and is directed by the Tenor thereof; To all Perſons intereſted in the Lots therein after mentioned, and recites; that Whereas his late Majeſty King George the Second, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New-York, bearing Date the 15th Day of June, in 13th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, Annoque Domini 1739. Did Grant and Confirm unto Edward Collins, James De Lancey, Gerardus Stuyveſant, Stephen Van Renſſelaer, Charles Williams, and Frederick Morris; a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albany, called Walumſchack, to the Eaſtward of a Place called Hoſack; beginning at a certain mark'd Tree, which is 147 Chains, diſtant from the late Dwelling Houſe of Garret Cornelius Van Neſs, meaſured on a Line running South 75 Degrees Eaſt from the South Eaſt Corner of ſaid Houſe to the ſaid Tree; and running from the ſaid mark'd Tree North 13 Degrees and 30 Minutes, Weſt 90 Chains and 40 Links, then North 40 Degrees and 15 Minutes, Eaſt 220 Chains; then North 77 Degrees, Eaſt 90 Chains; then South 31 Degrees and 40 Minutes, Eaſt 604 Chains, then South 65 Degrees Weſt, 92 Chains; then North 44 Degrees and 30 Minutes Weſt, 150 Chains; then North 75 Degrees, Weſt 129 Chains; then North 20 Degrees, Weſt 146 Chains; then South 60 Degrees, Weſt 173 Chains; and then North 4 Degrees Weſt, 76 Chains, to the Place where this Tract of Land firſt began: Containing 12000 Acres of Land, and the uſual Allowance for High Ways. And Whereas Partition of the ſaid Tract of Land has been made by the ſaid original Proprietors above named, on the 31ſt Day of May, Annoque Domini 1742; that by the ſaid Partition the Lots Number 5, 14, 21 and 28, fell to the Share of, and on the ſame Day was conveyed to Stephen Groeſbeck: And that whereas they the Subſcribers are Part Owners and Proprietors of all the Four Lots before-mentioned, and we are inclined to have Partition made of the ſame, purſuant to two Acts of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majeſty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York; and for Partition of Lands in Order thereto, paſſed on the 8th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1762; the other entitled, an Act to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majeſty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; and alſo to continue one other Act, entitled, an Act to explain Part of an Act, entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majeſty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; paſſed the 31ſt of December 1768. And did therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Acts, thereby give Notice, that John R. Bleecker, and Peter Lanſing, Eſqrs and Thomas Hun, Gentleman, all of the City of Albany, were appointed Commiſſioners, to make Partition of the ſaid Lots, and that we the ſaid Commiſſioners, would meet on Tueſday the 30th Day of May next enſuing, the Day of the Date thereof, at the Houſe of Mr. Richard Cartwright, Innholder, in the City of Albany, to proceed to the Partition of the ſame, and did, then and there deſire all Perſons intereſted therein, to attend then and there for that Purpoſe. NOW therefore, We the ſaid John R. Bleecker, Peter Lanſing, and Thomas Hun, Commiſſioners ſo appointed as aforeſaid, DO hereby ſignify our ſaid Appointment: And do hereby give Notice, that we will meet at the Houſe of Richard Cartwright, in the City of Albany, on the 31ſt of July next, to proceed to the ſaid Partition; and We deſire all Perſons intereſted or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under our Hands at Albany, this 6th Day of June, in the Year o our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine.

JOHN R. BLEECKER,
80 85 PETER LANSINGH,
THOMAS HUN.

Choice UNSLACK'D *LIME*,
Exceeding white,

To be ſold by the Hogſhead or ſmaller Meaſure, At Allen's-Dock, above Lathem's Ship Yard,
By PELATIAH HAWS.

M. PHILLIPS,

Has lately imported from London;

A New Aſſortment of all Sorts of Millenary and fancied Goods, of the neweſt Faſhion and genteeleſt Taſte, too tedious to mention.

SHRUB of the beſt Quality and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, oppoſite the Honourable Joſeph Reade's, in King-Street. 68—

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKER's-HILL, ſells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholeſale and Retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French corks
Short long ditto
Beſt velvet do.
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all ſorts of common Corks, and brewers do.
Cork ſoals for ſhoes
Corks for women's clogs
Swimming corks
Pickling, jar, ſtone,
Muſtard & ſnuff bottle corks,
Floats for fiſhing nets

He has alſo imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and ſhalloons; quilted petticoats,—alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good aſſortment of ſhop goods; Cheſhire cheeſe, freſh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning. 61—

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the Jemima, from London, and other Veſſels, has imported a large Aſſortment of Goods, which he is ſelling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, as he purchaſed the Goods himſelf from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapneſs will be a ſufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Cuſtomers, amongſt which are,

BEST beart and club ſteel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, bohea and green teas, Ruſſia duck, Drilling's ſheeting, diaper, &c. brown reles, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Sileſias, napkining and clouting diaper and damaſks, ditto table cloths, broad and piſtol lawns, white callicoes and muſlins of all ſorts; India Perſians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large aſſortment of callicoes and Engliſh chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all ſorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twiſt, lace, nuns, wreckin, inland, ſtitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colour'd threads; a good aſſortment of Manchester goods, all ſorts of buttons and trimmings, all ſorts of Iriſh linens, ſheeting and dowlas; a large aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh knit and wove children's, men's and women's ſtockings; worſted and ſilk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Ferrettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, ſnales feathers, flower and other millenary, in the laſt taſte, with figur'd modes, peelongs ſattins, ſarſenets, Perſians, modes, linings, mantua luteſtring, armazeen, taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, ſewing ſilks, mohair, ſcarf and twiſt of all ſorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, garters and other Scotch goods; camblets, ſhalloons, ſtuffs, durants, &c. bearſkins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, caſtors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paſte buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, ſprigs, gold ſet rings and others.

A good aſſortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thickſets, fuſtians, jeans, pillows, &c.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.
39 90

Juſt PUBLISHED,
And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE.

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT,
OR
A Defence of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
AGAINST
THE *Second* SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,
PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF THE
GLORIOUS COMBINATION, &c.
With Addreſſes to the Members of the Dutch Churches,
AND
To all Friends of RELIGION, LIBERTY, and PEACE.

THE *Family Phyſician*, or *Primitive Phyſic*, juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, price 1ſ 3d ſingle, or 12ſ. by the doz. chiefly conſiſts of Receipts for preparing and applying a great Number of Medicines, moſt of them ſimple, and eaſily procured, which have been found by Experience to be ſovereign Remedies in moſt kinds of common Diſeaſes, has been ſo generally uſeful and acceptable to the Public, that in a few Years, it has been 13 Times re-printed. And as it will be always at Hand to point out a cheap and eaſy Means of Relief, in moſt of the Diſeaſes and Accidents to which the Human Body is liable, and for the moſt Part will prevent the Neceſſity of applying to a Phyſician or Surgeon, every Family, eſpecially in the Country, ought certainly to be furniſhed with one of theſe Books.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1382.

[THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1769.]

BOSTON, May 12.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

ON the first Instant the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this Town, met for the Choice of Representatives for the ensuing General Assembly to be convened on the last Wednesday of this Month, agreeable to the Royal Charter.——It is very probable that G——— B——— wou'd have been glad to have had the calling this Assembly further postponed, as it would have served two Purposes, viz, the Continuance of the present extraordinary State Dissolution, and more especially the Subversion of the present Constitution of the Province, to which as appears by his late Letters, he has discovered a pretty thorough Aversion.—But such a Step would perhaps have caus'd a Convulsion which would have afforded additional Matter of weighty Representation on the part of the People, which he would have found it difficult to have answered,——previous to this Election the Selectmen of the Town, attentive to its true Interest, waited on the Commander of his Majesty's Troops quartered in the Town, and acquainted him, that it was expected that the Town should be in the full Enjoyment of their Rights of British Subjects upon this important Occasion, agreeable to the Bill of Rights, which declares, *that the Election of Members of Parliament ought to be free*, upon which the General acquainted the Selectmen, that he would not any further conform to their Expectation, than by confining the Troops to their Barracks during their Election, which was accordingly done.——The Town received this Declaration as a Concession of the Justice of their Expectation, but by no Means adequate to the Extent of their constitutional right, to have the Troops removed from the Town, and therefore postpon'd the Election till they had protested, that the Residence of an armed Force in the Town at the Time of Election of Members of the General Assembly, was a high Infringement of their constitutional Rights, and that their Proceeding under such a Circumstance, was wholly from Necessity, and not to be considered as a Precedent at any Time hereafter, or construed as a voluntary receding from their incontestable Right.—After the Election, they appointed a Committee to prepare Instructions for the Members they had chosen, and adjourn'd to the 8th Instant.

May 13. At the Adjournment on the 8th. Instant, the Committee appointed for that Purpose, reported a Draught of Instructions which were accepted by the Town *Nemine Contradicente*.—in these Instructions, the Town direct their Representatives when in General Court Assembled, to endeavour that the Debates may be free, by the Removal of the Cannon, and Guards from before the Court-House, and every Thing that might carry the least Appearance of an Attempt to awe, or intimidate; after which, that Enquiry be made into all the Grievances we have suffered by the Military Power: Why they have been quartered in the Body of the Town, contrary to the express Words and manifest Intention of an Act of Parliament. Why the Officers, who have thus violated our Rights, have not been called to Account; Whether Governor Bernard's appointing an extraordinary Officer to provide Quarters for the Troops, was not an Invasion of the Act of Parliament for Billeting, &c.——The professed Rule of their Conduct, with Design to elude the Clause of said Act, purposely provided for the Convenience of American Subjects and their Security against an Excess of military Power; why the repeated Offences and Violences committed by the Soldiery, against the Peace, and in open Defiance and Contempt of the Civil Magistrate and the Law, have escaped Punishment, in the Courts of Justice: And whether the Attorney General has not, in some late Instances, unduly exercised a Power of entering "Nolle prosequi," upon Indictments, without the concurrence of the Court, in obstruction to the Course of Justice, and to the great Encouragement of Violence and Oppression. and as the quartering Troops here has proved the Occasion of many Evils, they earnestly desire them to use their utmost Endeavours for a speedy removal of them.———They enjoyn upon them in the most solemn Manner, by no Means to comply with any Requisition that may be made for the defraying the Expence of Barracks, and Necessaries for Troops, pretended to be sent among us for the Aid of the Civil Magistrate, at the same Time that his Majesty's Council and the other Civil Magistrates, the Governor excepted, had declared that they neither required, or needed their Assistance, and which appears to be sent among us to awe and controul the Civil Government of this Province.——They recommend to them another Object of great Importance, and which would require their earliest Attention, the late flagrant and formal Attack made by the *Governor of the Province*, upon the *Constitution* itself. An Attempt, not only to deprive us of the Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities of our Charter, but the Rights of British Subjects, clearly appearing in a few of his Letters to Lord Hillsborough, authentic Copies of which have been received, and they declare it as their Expectation, that our Representatives, use the whole Influence they may have, that the injurious Impressions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual Antidote may be administred, before the Poison shall have wrought the Ruin of the Constitution.

May 14. They observe, that it is unnecessary for them again to repeat their well known Sentiments, concerning the Revenue which is continually levied upon us to our great Distress, and for no other End, than to support a great Number of very unnecessary Placemen, and Pensioners; nor their expectation that they pursue with unremitted Ardour, every Measure that may tend to procure us Relief; never yielding their Consent to, or Connivance at the least Incroachment upon our Rights.

The Town declare, that next to the Revenue itself, the late Extensions of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, are their greatest Grievance,——and that the American Courts of Admiralty seem to be forming by Degrees, into a System, that is to overturn our Constitution, and to deprive us intirely of our best Inheritance, *the Law of the Land*; that, It would be thought in England, a dangerous Innovation, if the Trial of any Matter upon Land was given to the Admiral: It would be thought more threatning still, if the Power of Confiscation, over Ships and Cargoes, for illicit Trade, was committed to that Court: But if Forfeitures of Ships and Cargoes, large Penalties upon Masters, and such exorbitant Penalties as the treble Value of Cargoes, upon every Person concerned in lading uncustomed Goods, were by act of Parliament, to be tried by the Admiral, the Nation would think their Liberties *irrecoverably lost*; that this however, is the miserable Case of North America.

In the 41 Sec. of the Statute of the 4th of George III. Chap. 15 we find that "all the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this, or any other Act of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies, or Plantations in America, which shall be incurred there, may be prosecuted sued for, and recovered in any Court of Admiralty, in the said Colonies.——That this Hardship is the more severe, as they see in the same Page of the Satute, and the Section immediately preceding, "That all Penalties and Forfeitures, which shall be incurred in Great-Britain, shall be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland." A Contrast that stares us in the Face! A partial Distinction, that is made between the Subject in *Great-Britain*, and the subject in *America*! The Parliament in one Section guarding *the People of the Realm*, and securing to them the Benefit of a Trial by Jury, and the Law of the Land, and by the next Section *depriving Americans* of those important Rights.——That this Distinction is a Brand of Disgrace upon every American? A Degradation below the Rank of an Englishman? And with Respect to Americans, a Repeal of the 29th Chapt. of Magna Charta? "No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his Freehold or Liberties, or free Customs, or outlawed, or exiled, or any otherways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or the Laws of the Land. ——The Town also declares, that the formidable Power of these Courts, and their distressing Course of proceedings, have been severely felt within the Year past, many of their fellow Citizens have been worn out with attendance upon them in Defence against Informations for extravagant and enormous Penalties: And that they have the highest Reason to fear from past experiance, that if no Relief is obtained for us, the Properties and Liberties of this unhappy Country, and its Morals too, will be ruined by these Courts, and the Persons employed to support them.——They therefore earnestly recommmend to them by every legal Measure, to endeavour that the Power of these Courts may be confined to their proper Element, according to the Antient English Statutes; and that they petition and remonstrate against the late Extensions of their Jurisdiction: Not doubting the other Colonies and Provinces, who suffer with them, will cheerfully harmonize in any Justifiable Measures that may be taken for Redress.——They conclude with giving it, as their clear Opinion, that the House of Representatives in any one Province, has an undeniable Right whenever a just Occasion shall offer, to communicate their Sentiments upon a common Concern, to the Assemblies of any, or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions for Redress of general Grievances.

May 15. Yesterday, *but before divine Service began*, Part of the Town had Opportunity of hearing NANCY DAWSON from a most elegant Band of Music, the French Horns certainly were inimitable.——It is some Time since we have had such a Sunday Morning's Regale, the Drums and Fife, being the common Entertainment, and 'tis uncertain to whose Taste we owe this: Some think it the Fancy of Madam G——m, while others think that the Justice himself conceived it might be an agreeable Relief to the *Wardens* under the Burthen or their Duty.

May 16. A Girl at New-Boston, was lately knock'd down and abused by Soldiers for not consenting to their beastly proposal; a Gentleman hearing the cry of Murder, ran to her Assistance, one of the Villains, immediately made off, the other the Gentleman seiz'd, tho' upon his stiffly denying the Fact, and charging it upon the other Soldier, the Gentleman suffered him to depart; presently after the same Men assaulted a young Gentleman of Character supposing him to be the Person who had refeued the Girl from their Violence; their Oaths, and Insults brought several People out of their Houses, upon which the Soldiers made off, but return'd a few Minutes after with a Number of others, and a Serjeant at their Head, calling out a Riot! A Riot! They then drew their Bayonets upon the People, and with many Oaths and Execrations, threatning to confine them in the Barracks if they did not immediately disperse, accordingly, they began to put their Threats in Execution by seizing one of the Company and drag'd him towards the Barracks, but the rest being resolute, the Soldiers were obliged to quit him; upon whichthe whole dispers'd.

May 17. A Woman at the North End enter'd a Complaint with Mr. Justice Ruddock against a Soldier, and some others for a violent Attempt upon her, but a Rape was prevented, by the timely Appearance of a Number of Persons, for Protection; when the Soldier made his Escape.

May 18. The Public highly resent the Conduct of those Persons in this Town, who by an Importation of Goods from Britain, contrary to the general Agreement of the Merchants, have preferr'd their own supposed private Advantage to the common Good of all North America; some of them have been turned out of the Fire Societies they belonged to, and also warned out of their Stores, the Owners fearing a Backwardness of the People to assist in Case Fire should break out near them.——a Number of their best Customers in the Country, have declined a Trade with them, and taken their Supplies of those who have discovered a public Spirit in this Time of Danger.——Our Merchants in general, are displeased with those in Britain, who have answered any Orders from hence, and some of them have wrote their Friends, that they shall withdraw their Business from them, if they are guilty of a like inadvertency; and there are of our principal Traders, who have refused selling their Wares to those who have had any Dealings with our late Importers.

May 19. Some thousands of the following Address have been dispersed in Hand Billets thro' this and the neighbouring Colonies.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen.——Inasmuch, as some Persons among us have in a Case of the utmost Importance, preferr'd their own supposed private Advantage to the Welfare and Freedom of America, it is highly proper you should know who they are, who have at this critical Time fordidly detach'd themselves from the Public Interest.———May this disgraceful, but necessary, Publication of their Names, lead them to reflect on the baseness of their Crime; and when they find themselves slighted and shunned by their Neighbours and Acquaintance; when their Shops are deserted, and they feel their Fortunes miserably impaired by prolecuting the Plan of purblind Avarice; when their guilty Consciences have rendered this Life insupportable; may they seriously attend to the Concerns of another: And Altho' they must suffer the Punishment due to their Parricide in this World, may a humble and sincere Repentance open the Way to their Forgiveness in the next.

The misguided Men who have imported Goods from England, since the late Agreement of the Merchants of this Town, are,

Messrs. Natha. Rogers, Jona. Simpson, Wm. Jackson, T. & E. Hutchinson, J. & R. Silkridge J. Taylor, Sl. Fletcher, Thoop. Lillie, Ja. M'Masters, & Com.

LONDON.

April 20. Yesterday in the afternoon Col. Luttrel took the oaths, and his seat in the House of Commons, as Knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex.

They write from Paris of the 31st ult. that the last accounts received there from St. Domingo, alarm all persons interested in that colony; for it seems there is still a fermentation there, the consequences of which are much to be dreaded.

It is said that the Lord Irnham (an Irish Lord, and father of Lieut. Col. Luttrel, the new made member for Middlesex) will be created an English Peer; and that his son will be appointed Colonel of the first vacant Regiment, a promotion that will not vacate his seat in Parliament.

The militia of this kingdom was made perpetual on the 12th Current. It is remarkable the M——st——y were all for it.

An incendiary letter, it is said, was yesterday sent to a Right Honourable person in a high station, enumerating many encroachments pretended to have been made on the liberties of the subject for these three or four years past, and advising more circumspection for the future, or in all probability another g******] R******n would happen.

About 7000 troops are now lying in disguise, like Mr. Bayes's, in the invirons of London: All the difference is, that the inkeepers were his friends; and it is imagined the present landlords are not so to the above troops.

We are informed, that, during the altercation among the ladies at Bath, some secrets were discovered by the contending parties, that are likely to be attended with disagreeable consequences, especially in respect to one lady who was positively charged with a *faux pas* previous to her marriage, which the husband thinks of so seriously, that if the matter is not soon declared to his satisfaction, a separation is resolved on. It is added, that some of the ladies lost their temper so greatly, as to descend to mere Billingsgate language, such as to call their antagonists b——s and w——s.

A gentlemen from Bath confirms the news of the riot among the Belles and Beaux; and gives us the following farther particulars: It began first upon Mr. Plomer's ordering a bench to be set for some ladies who came in late, before another that was full. The Hon. Mrs. O. a warm friend of Major Brereton's insisted, if it was put before her, she should sit upon it; upon which one of the ladies for whom it was brought pushed her off, and this insult was returned by Mrs. O. with a backhanded blow on the head that brought her antagonist to the floor; and then began the dreadful conflict; the Gentlemen (who wear no swords at Bath) fell to fisty-cuffs, the Ladies pulling one another's caps, so that the floor was presently covered with bags and solitaries, laced ruffles, Ladies caps, toupees, &c. Many Ladies fainted away, some turned sick and puked upon their neighbours; in short such a scene of confusion is never remembered to have been exhibited by so genteel a company before. The Magistrates were engaged at the Town-hall for hours afterwards, in taking informations of assault and battery.

A correspondent informs us, that the disputes at Bath, concerning the succession to the Office of Master of the Ceremonies, are at length happily concluded. Captain Wade is unanimously elected. Five hundred pounds of the Surplus of the Ball-subscription for the present season is allowed to Major Brereton; and Mrs. Brereton is appointed a benefit-ball every season, which Captain Wade obliges himself to make equal to 200l. per. annum, if the receipts of the night should fall short of that sum. The ball-subscription is settled for the future at three guineas, instead of two: The guinea extraordinary to be applied to the use of the Master of the Ceremonies.

A gentleman well versed in the changes of the weather says, that in all probability the ensuing will be a very hot summer, and that great numbers will be carried off.

April 26. On Monday a grand committee was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs (said to be of great importance) relative to America: Most of the great officers of state assisted.

Many instruments, it is said, are now employed by the court party, to draw over a certain chief magistrate, whose conduct has hitherto acquired him not only the esteem but the public thanks of the corporation over whom he has the honour to preside.

April 27. We are now informed, that there were twelve council, learned in the law, employed to give their opinions on the question, whether Mr. Wilkes was eligible to the office of alderman? Nine of whom gave their opinions in the affirmative.

Last week as Col. Henry Lawes Luttrell was riding in Hyde-park, he was suddenly surrounded by a flying party of the mobility, in number about 40 or 50 persons; but having the presence of mind to throw among them a handful or two of silver, and clapping spurs to his horse, had the good fortune, for this one time, to escape the vengeance of an enraged and implacable populace.

We hear one of the sheriffs is on Wednesday next to present the petition of the Middlesex freeholders to the King, and that he will be attended with three thousand electors of that county, and very probably by a retinue of another denomination, not less in number than 100,000.

An eminent lawyer, no less admired for his great abilities than his goodness of heart, has declared that some certain measures lately taken are intirely inconsistent with the constitutional interest of this country.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) May 18.

Last Sunday arrived here his Majesty's Frigate Renown, commanded by the Honourable George Murray, Esq; from Pensacola, with whom came Jacob Blackwell, Esq; Mrs. Blackwell, &c. On Saturday Afternoon Capt. Murray saw a large Ship ashore off Port-Royal, which had a Pendant flying, her Ensign (the Union down) hoisted in the Shrouds, and fired three Guns, but appearing to be surrounded with Breakers, he did not venture to her Assistance. We since learn, that it was his Majesty's Ship Fowey; that she is ashore at a Place called the False Channel, that some of her Guns have been taken out, and that it is doubted whether she can be saved.

Besides the Billander Africa, Richard Watts, jun. Master (formerly mentioned); the Brigantine Eltham, George Philips Master, and the Brigantine George, William Olive Master, all from this Port (their Cargoes together amounting to 1950 Barrels of Rice) are lost on Oporto Bar.

June 1. Last Tuesday Morning about three o'Clock, the Brigantine Prosper, of and from Bristol for this Port, fully laden, Henry Thompson Master, ran ashore on Cape Romain, where the Crew (nine in Number) quitted her with the Boat, leaving only the Master and two Lads on board. The Mate came to Town Yesterday Afternoon, and brought this Information, adding that she made no Water when he left her; upon which Mr. Waldron's Pilot-Boat, with a sufficient Number of Hands, and three Schooners, were immediately engaged and sent to her Assistance.

We are informed by a Gentleman who was on the Marsh opposite to the Town a few Days ago, that from the Number of dead Bodies he discovered there, it had more the Appearance of a Field of Battle, where they had not Time to bury their Dead, than an unfrequented Place; which he desired to be made public, that the Community may not hereafter suffer an Inconvenience therefrom.

Capt. Buckle, who is just arrived from the Musquito Harbour, in East-Florida, informs us, that the Settlement forming there by Dr. Turnbull's, goes on well; that they are likely to raise a fine Crop of Corn, and to succeed in the Cultivation of Vines, &c.

FINE *FRENCH* INDICO,

TO BE SOLD, AT

SIMPSON's in STONE-STREET, also,

CAROLINA Indico, Cotton, English Canvas; very old Tent, and Mountain Wine, Two Pair of large Sconces, Gilt Leather, Vermillion and Wampum. 78 81

TO BE SOLD, BY

EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGES's-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery, which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels. 67 79

Head Quarters, New-York, June 7th, 1769.

THE Commander in Chief having it signified to him, by a Letter from Lord Barrington, his Majesty's Secretary at War, That the Commissioners of the Chelsea Board, finding themselves not empowered by Law, to pay any out Pensioners, but such as are resident in Great Britain or Ireland.—This is therefore to give Notice to all the out Pensioners in North-America, who have been hitherto paid by the Major of Brigade at Head Quarters, that they are not to receive any Payment in America, beyond the Time they are already paid to, viz. the 24th June Inst. But in order to alleviate as much as possible, the Case of the said Pensioners, all such as are willing to go home immediately, on applying to Major of Brigade Moncrieffe, will have Passages provided for them, as the Packets sailing give Opportunity; and any of them, choosing for the present to remain in North-America, and who may hereafter desire to return to England, the whole of the Arrears then due to them, will be paid off, on their producing proper Proofs of their Identity, to the Commissioners of Chelsea Board, which they will obtain at Head Quarters.

79 82 MONCRIEFFE, Major of Brigade.

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very genteel, pleasing Manner, are pleasantly situate, and now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee, Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Music Vocal and Instrumental will shortly be performed twice every Week, of which due Notice will be given ——Contiguous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, convenient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; also Dinners or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely Notice being given to the *Public's* already much obliged, and very obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

☞ The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

NICHOLAS BERNARD, CARVER,

At Mr. Poree's, Surgeon and Operator for the Teeth, near the Exchange, Broad-Street;

HAS for Sale, a very neat Assortment of Looking Glasses, in the most elegant and newest Fashion, with carved, and carved and gilt Frames do. Pediments and plain Mahogany and Walnut; also Dressing Glasses.——Girondoles, Chimney Pieces, Figures of Plaster of Paris, Brackets, &c. Paper Machine for ceilings, the King's Coat of Arms, neatly carved, fit for Church or public Building. 78 81

Philadelphia, May 30, 1769.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on Sunday, the 28th of May, 1769, from the Subscriber, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Black Horse, in Market-Street, Philadelphia, a Servant Man named JAMES WATSON, about 23 Years of Age, born in Scotland, came to Philadelphia last Fall, pretends to be a Clock-maker, and has several Tools belonging to that Trade with him. Speaks on the Scotch Dialect, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, walks light, has a lively Look, lightish coloured Hair, a browniish coloured Coat with Mohair Buttons, two White Shirts, two Hats, one new, and the other old, Buckskin Breeches, about half worn, two or three Pairs of Stockings, new turned Pumps, and Buckles in them, and several other Clothes, not particularly known, so that he may change his Clothes, and disguise himself as much as possible; can write a tolerable good Hand, and perhaps may write a Pass, and endeavour to pass for a free Man, has Money with him, but how much not known. Any Person or Persons apprehending and securing said Servant in any Gaol, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward of Six Dollars, and reasonable Charges, paid, by applying to

79 82 WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Six Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, near the lower Ferry, on Susquehanna, two Convict Servant Men, viz. John and Daniel Stepleton, Brothers, both born in Conaugh in Ireland; John is about thirty Years old, and speaks with the Brogue, he is about 5 Feet four or 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, of a very dark Complection, with his Hair turning grey; had on when he went away, an old Castor Hat a dark brown Jacket, with Green Sleeves, a striped under Jacket, and striped Ticken Breeches, patched on the Knees with striped Linecy, one Country made Shirt, and one check'd, Country made Stockings, single Channel Pumps, with odd Buckles, he writes a good Hand and may forge a Pass. Daniel is about twenty-seven Years old, about five Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, of middling fair Complection, pitted with the Small Pox, and a large Scar from Ear to Ear, down to his Throat; had on when he went away, a brown half Thick Jacket, with Plush Sleeves, a striped ditto, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat a brown Wig, a Pair of Sheepskin Breeches, a Pair striped Ticken Do. a Pair of coarse Stockings, a Pair single Channel Pumps tied with Strings; it is probable that they both may change their Names and Clothing, as they went off on the 15th of January last. Whoever takes up said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have the above Reward, paid by us, ANDREW WILLSON,

June 10th, 1769. 80 83 HENRY RUTTER.

June 12, 1769.

RUN-AWAY, on Saturday the 10th of this instant, from Leffert Waldron, at the 3 Mile Run, near new Brunswick, a yellowish Negro, named Ben, about 19 Years old, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, bushy Hair, speaks both low Dutch and English: Had on, when he went away, a brown homespun Coat, with white Metal Buttons, new homespun Breeches, Felt Hat, and sundry other Clothes. Also, at the same Time, ran away, a Negro Fellow, from Ernestus Van Harlingen, at Millstone, in the County of Somersett, at the Court-house, named Jack, about 21 Years old, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well built, also yellowish, speaks both Dutch and English: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, half worn Leather Breeches, and Felt Hat. Whoever will take up said Negroes, and secure them, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, if taken within the Province, and SEVEN DOLLARS if taken without the Province, or half for each, paid by us.

LEFFERT WALDRON, and
ERNESTUS VAN HARLINGEN.

P. S. The above Negroes are supposed to be gone off together, as they were missing both together, at one time. It is supposed they had a false Pass. 80 83

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

IS removed to the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs, of all Sorts. 68—

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten-Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land.——As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them.——Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniencies; with a young bearing orchard, of 500 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds.——The conditions of sale may be known by applying to, CHARLES JANDINE. 70 81

WHEREAS I JACOB JENNEE, and BARBARA my Wife, have agreed to Part,—This is to Caution all whom it may Concern, That I shall pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. 78 81

June 1st, 1769. JACOB JENNEE.

WHEREAS the unhappy Behaviour of Margaret my Wife, has obliged me to live separate from her, and gives me Reason to apprehend she may endeavour to run me in Debt; These are therefore to desire that no Person will harbour, entertain or trust her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. ENOCH LAMBERT, *Boatman.*

Woodbridge Roway, 8th June 1769. 79 84